THE SQUIRE RETIRES.

LAND. AN ENGLISHMAN NOTES THE GROWTH OF RE-

PUBLICANISM IN ENGLAND-VILLAGE LIFE HAS CHANGED.

It is a peculiar fact that at the very mon the 11ch New Yorkers, Bostonians and Philadelphians are commencing to abandon the city as their principal residence in favor of country seats, just the reverse should be taking place in Great Biltain, where the rural magnate, the manot-house, the squire and all that country-house life which constituted the most attractive and healthy feature of existence in England are disappearing. While around New-York, Philadelphia and Boston beautiful country residences are being put up on every side, those in the old mother country, which in many cases date from the time of Queen Elizabeth and of King Charles, are either closed up

and empty or else tumbling into decay.

There are many circumstances which have contribated to this state of things, among the principal of which is the fact that country-house life has been shorn of many of the attractions which it formerly The various new laws and measures enacted by legislators for what they believe to be the benefit of "Hodge," as the British peasant is called, have served to entirely after the kindly relations that formerly existed between the Hall or Manor House on the one hand and the villagers and farmers on the other. There was something patriarchal in the old es in the feeling that prevailed between the squire and the peasant. The latter used to regard the squire as his father, his guide, his philosopher and friend. The squire's interest would follow him throughout life. and not only him but also his sons and his daughters, the people at the Hall regarding themselves to a certain extent as responsible for the welfare of the villagers. The squire was practically omnipotent in the village. By virtue of his birthright he was the rincipal and generally the only magistrate of the imediate locality, and as such he had it in his power to make or mar the existence of every one in the district. As a rule, he was very lenlent, finding it difficult to impose heavy criminal puntshment upon people whom he had known from his childhood and se fathers had known his fathers before him for many generations. There was only one offence upon the squire-magistrates were most intolerant, namely, that of ponching, in their eyes a misdeed almost as serious as vulpicide—and Heaven knows that in England a man had better kill his father or mother than a fox, as far as popular sentiment and resent-Nowadays all this has changed. "Hodge" is be-

ginning to assert equality with his master, and is completely losing the awe with which its olden days he regarded the Lord of the Manor, who has become in many cases not only an object of disrespect, but of downright hatred. If Sir Roger de Coverley could spend a Saturday evening it, the barroom of an English village inn he would shudder at the treatment received by his successor in the old house at the hands of the descendants of men who would have given their heart's blood for that old house, and who, not fifty years ago, were accustomed to regard the squire as their best and kindest friend. Sir Roger suld rage at their calm appropriation of concession es rights, at the frank dissection of matter which in day was deemed of too sacred a character to be themes of common banter on common tongues; at his bewigged head at the degeneracy of an age in from a huge square of material, with a hole in the which the commander has become the suppliant, and centre, to be put over the head. The fulness is diswhich the commander has become the supplicant, and in which he who formerly loved to obey has become

possessed of the reins of power.

It is no longer the squire who is the big man of the village, but "Hodge," who does less work and gets more pay than ever before; whose children are educated free of cost by the State, his daughters being mught the plane just as are the young ladies at the Hall; and who henceforth will control the affairs of the village in lieu of the squire. The new parish councils are elective, and every laboring man not only has a vote, but is eligible to membership, having identically the same rights in every way as the squire. From this time forth the domination of the squire and of his lieutenant, the parson, is over. The laborers will in future meet in the evening, when their day's work is over, and elect the men who are to govern their little community; and when elected these men will be able to compel the squire to sell pieces of his park and farm lands for village allotment; to close up his footpaths here and there, and to subject him to the same kind of subserviency to their good pleasure in which they formerly existed with regard to him. It is not the squire, nor yet his firm ally, the parson, who is any longer to centrol the school. the sanitary affairs, the poor laws, nor even the administration of the common law of the village, but the parish council; and the power of the landlord and of the squire in the land is gone forever. All this Tuder the circumstances it is not astonishing that

the squire and his family should have become tired of country life, and that they should prefer London or the Continent to the perpetual irritation to which they are subjected when at the old manor house, where they no longer have anything to interest them no longer any occupation or local affairs tions, and there is nothing for them to do. The villagers who formerly accepted their patronage with a spirit of respect, gratitude and even reverence, now spurn it as impertinence. Moreover, the squire and his family have become themselves, perhaps unconsciously, more progressive than they used to be in days of yore. They are no longer content or satisfied with their former amasements. They are all eaten up with "ennui," The squire and his boys in days gone by had no mind for anything save hunting and shooting, and were content to wind up the day with eating, and especially drinking, a good deal more than was good for them. Their women-folk, when they had terminated what they considered to be their duties with regard to looking after the weifare of the villagers, used to go in for croquet, wool work and tapestry-making, a fact of which the enormous quantity of more or less mediocre and homemade tapestry to be found in every old English menor house will furnish abundant evidence. Now adays, when the daily newspaper brings them within immediate reach of the happenings of London and the conticepitals, they have other interests. The topic of discussion at table is no longer "Hodge" or the parsonage, but the last new play at the theatre and the manginty pranks in the divorce court, and every one of them yearns for town and talks of country life as something very much akin to burial. The consequence is that the drains are condemned or the climate of the locality does not agree with the health of the lady of the manor, although it never interfered with the sleep or digestion of the good ladies who constructed the tapestry, and who sincel in marble plety embossed on the walls of the parish church chancel. The reasons for absentecism are as variegated as the conclusion is conspicuous for its sameness—the result being that, instead of ten months, and sometimes only half that, in the country, while the remainder of the year is whiled away in London or on the Continent.

It would seem, therefore, that the person in need of relief at the present day—that is to eay, if h villagers who formerly accepted their patronng; with a spirit of respect, gratitude and even reverence

"AMALIE DE BOURBON."

THE DAUGHTER OF NAUNDORFF.

There died in Breda, North Brabant, a few days ago, a woman who received from many people the honors due to a princess of the blood. She was the wife of a French lawyer whose reputation hardly extended beyond the borders of the town where he practised; but she was the daughter of Emil Nanndorff, believed by many to be son of Louis XVI and the head of the House of Bourbon, who disappeared after the terrible end of the King. Naundorff, it may remembered, followed the trade of a watchmaker in the Netherlands, where he became a naturalized citizen. Although he never succeeded in establishing his claims to the name of Bourbon, the Netherlands vernment acknowledged the right of his sons and daughter to the patronymic a few years ago. Aged people who remember the daughter, Amalie "de Bourbon," in her youth say that she was almost the image of Marie Antoinette. Her husband, who lived in Breda with the Count Gruan de Barre, spent the greater part of his time in a vain endeavor to force France to recognize the members of his family as French princes of the blood. The names of the nephews of the "Princess Amalic," the sons of her

the time to induce His Royal liighness to recognize the pretensions of the Naundorffs, but in vain. The Count declined to greet the Captain even. He suffered, however, in comparison with the watch-maker's son, who was a fine-looking men, "every inch a king," and with features decidedly Bourbon. Among the most famous defenders of the claims of the Naundorffs was Jules Favre, who appeared before the Seine Court in 1873. His eloquent plea, however, was of no avail. But despite the defeat at that time, many people still believe that the watchmaker Naundorff was the real head of the Bourbons Whether their pretensions rested upon fact or fiction will probably never be decided with certainty. The present representatives of the family—two cashiered officers—are not likely to create much trouble in the future. Lovers of historical romance, however, will always find in the Naundorff annals interesting rading. WANE OF COUNTRY-HOUSE LIFE IN ENG-

SPRING FASHIONS.

SOME FEMININE COMPLAINTS-GOWNS OF

THE PERIOD. There seems very little remaining to be said that is new about the present fastions. That many of them are both ugly and unbecoming, all the world

"It is very hard," sighs a fair woman, "that just as we were beginning to feel that we were like daughters of the gods, d.vinely tall, and if not divinely fair at least noticeably good looking, we should have to be docked of at least half a foot of our height in appearance, and be made to look like so many be-flounced dolls! Thank Heaven there is to be a change before long! At least that is what every one says and the wise virgins will trim their lumps accordingly, and buy very few of the extreme modes of the present time. I should think that this would be the opportunity of all others for the much talked of dress reformers. If they would only give us a dress that is pretty, fashionable and feminine as well as sensible we would all be grateful!"

Here is a gown that is fashionable and feminine and rather pretty, because it is well balanced. As



to various materials-wool, foulard or cotton. The

insertions are of the very fashionable guipure. There is a garment which has lately been introthe shredding and scattering of the character of the squire's wife and daughters; and sadly would be shake tignored. We refer to the serape skirt, which is cut posed of by an arrangement of books at the back. It will easily be seen how such drapery. If not overtrimmed or too much stiffened, might be made very graceful. Possibly it is the skirt of the future, and may serve to reconcile the fashionable dressmakers and their disaffected clientele.

A house dress of black satin is specially effective





the sleeves show black satin underslashings. If the gowns are unsatisfactory the hats are a distinct consolation. Dear to the heart of a woman are her Easter bonnet and spring bat, and certainly this season affords her a most bewildering variety to choose from. The shapes, colors and decorations are one and all simply fascinating. "I tell my girls," said a woman of fashion, "that their wisest plan this spring would be to save on their dresses, keeping their gowns as simple as possible, and to spend their allowance chiefly on their bats, making the latter as pretty and becoming as may be, and having a number of different styles to suit every occasion."

The wild winds of March and early April display pretty cape and coat linings and dainty silk petticoats to great advantage. Woe be to the homemade gar-ment that is not neatly finished under such a searching ordeal, or the amateur hat with imperfectly fastened trimmings. There was a funny little scene fastened trimmings. There was a funny little scene on Easter Sunday, apropos of careless work, which might well serve as a warning to the shiftless. A smortly attired young woman with a neat-looking little velvet toque on her well-colfed head was just about to pass a couple of young men who were coming in the opposite direction, when there came a gust of wind from the East River that lifted her bonnet, gave it a playful wrench, and sent it straight against the young men. One of them caught it, bull fashion, and with a bow returned it to the pretty owner—but alas, with the inside uppermost, displaying a ragged bit of crinoline untidity stuck together with safety pins.

BANKERS IN THE DARK.

NO LIGHT ON THE GOLD SITUATION.

ANXIOUSLY WAITING FOR THE TREASURY DE

PARTMENT TO ACT-A POSSIBLE POLICY.

The New-York banking community is still left in the dark as to the policy of the Trensury Department in meeting the demands upon it for gold which are threatened by the prospect of continued exports of the peccious metal. Little or no official news is obtainable, notwithstanding the fact that Wall Street was flood d yesterday with rumors of impending bond issues and of the more decided step looking toward redeeming the Treasury notes of 1890 only in silver. The stock market was cheered by the reports that Government bonds were to be sold to secure gold and prices rallied moderately in consequence. Speculators gave no attention to other rumors, which lators gave no attention to other rumors, which were of more serious import to bankers and bank presidents. After the close of business some of the news agencies received advices from Washington emphatically denying that Secretary Carlisle contemplated an issue of bonds, but no official or unofficial word on the subject has come to men prominent to finance in the financial centre of the country.

Early in the day this was announced by Dow, Jones & Co.: "The Secretary of the Treasury will issue an order that the \$100.000,000 gold is a sacred fund for the redemption of legal-tender notes and fund for the redemption of legal-tender notes and shall only be used for that purpose. This puts the

Treasury notes of 1800 on a par with silver certifi-

This statement would have been received with incredulity by bankers were it not for the fact that, ns was announced in Sunday's Tribune, strong infl-mations had come to some of them that this policy was a possibility at the Treasury Department. But In spite of this, most bankers refused to believe that such a step could possibly be taken by the Administration. The silver certificates are payable only in the silver deposited behind them, and they are not a legal tender in payment of debts. The Treasury notes are issued for the purchase of silver bullion under the act of July, 1860. By the terms of the law they are redeemable in either gold or silver coin at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, but the law also expressly says that it is the policy of the Government to maintain a parity between gold and silver. Since the passage of the law these notes have been treated by the Treasury precisely as the United States legal tender notes are treated, being redeemed in gold whenever it is desired. There are about \$128,000,000 Treasury notes in circulation. To show how largely they have entered into the

condemnation of the suggestion that the Government cease redeeming the Treasury notes in gold. Yet the

repeated in the latest dispatches to the Wall Street news agencies. Acting Assistant Treasurer Muhleman said that no instructions on the subject had been received from Washington, and he knew nothing of the matter save from the current reports. Eankers scout the idea that such a step by the Treasury authorities would check exports of gold. The

in the folds that drape the bodice and the large bankers who received orders from their European epaulettes that fall over the sleeves. The girdle correspondents to ship gold, it was declared, would, in case they could not obtain enough United States notes, buy the gold in the market and the premium would instantly be added to the rates of foreign ex-change. But it is contended that while the Treasury might have legal authority to pay out only silver for Treasury notes, such action would put gold cer-tificates and United States legal tenders at a premium. manners, a blow to Europ an confidence in the cur-rency of this country, and would agravate instead of lessening the exils of the dinancial situation. There was extreme reluctance on the part of many bank officers to discuss the subject for publication, but in mons. One prominent bank president, a Democrat, said: "Such a course by the Treasury would be a just completed arrangements to play toothall terether on di-franchisement of \$120,000,000 of the outsunding next Thanksgiving Day, in Cambridge, and on the Cambridge, and on the Cambridge, and on the Cambridge, and on the Cambridge, and the C said: "Such a course by the Treasury would be a currency. What would become of your parity of g.14 giving Day of 1804 in Philadelphia, with the prospects of continuing the grangements in succeeding years. against one class of its note issue! It would be a serious blow to confidence, and would virtually amount to a suspension of specie payments,"

REDEMPTION OF TREASURY NOTES. A STATEMENT THAT FAYMENT IN GOLD MAY BE

STOPPED-SLIGHT INCREASE IN THE BALANCE. Washington, April 18.-The statement is made that the Treasury officials contemplate the advisability of stopping the payment of gold coin for the Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890. Under that act the Government was compelled to purchase each month 4,500,000 ounces of silver, and at the same time issue notes for the bullion received. These notes are termed "Treasury notes," and on the face of them declare that they are "redeemable in coin." There are said to be \$130,000,000 of these notes in treplation, and according to the Springer report to the last Congress on the circulation of the Treasury, about \$21,000,000 of them had been presented since.

The vest is of black satin and the pulls of last July, and gold paid out for them, or at the rate of \$4,000,000 a month. Section 2 of the law under which they are issued provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redech such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion.

It is contended that this class of notes has been largely presented by New-York brokers in exchange No verification or contradiction of the state ment that it is in contemplation to issue an order suspending the payment of gold on the Treasury notes of 1800 can be obtained from Secretary Carlisle,

Several small offers of gold have been received from the West. These offers aggregate less than \$500,000 and will not appear on the Treasury books for several and will not appear on the Treasury books for several days. At Easter: points a slight increase in gold is noted, the free gold having increased 225,000, making the total as shown by the books of the Treasury to-day 805,500. There is said to have been also a slight increase in New-York, which will not se shown until to-morrow. It formation received at the Treasury indicates that the gold shipments for next Saturday will not be heavy, and no gold may go out at all.

Sub-Treasurer Jordan's bond was not received here to-day as expected, and he will not therefore assume charge of the New-York Sub-Treasury to-morrow.

A MORTGAGE ON THE OPERA HOUSE.

A mortgage of \$1,000,000 was recorded yesterday, executed by the Metropolitin Open and Real Estate Company to the United States Mortgage Company, on the property at Broadway, Seventh-ave., Thirty-ninth-st, and Fortiethest, that is to say, the Metropolitics the Netherlands on account of desertion.

In seeking a place of residence in the stormy days of 1871, Count de Chambord chose Breda. By pure accident he rented a house directly opposite that of Captain Adalbert "de Bourbon." When he learned of the identity of his neighbor his sensations were not particularly pleasant. Many awkward situations resulted from the selection of the Count, us fit was natural to expect. Count de la Barre tried hard at

IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS.

A LOT OF BATTING IN BROOKLYN. POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE BOYS GET AN AWFUL DRUBBING FROM THE LEAGUE TEAM.

One of the livelest butting games of the season was played at Fastern Park, Brooklyn, yest rday, between the Stooklyn and the Polytechnic teams. The professionals reserve the unusual number of 15 rans, and made 42 basents, many of the latter being two and three boggers. hasen'ts, many of the latter being two and three baggers. The cannonading in the first inning resulted in nine runs, and this seemed to demoralize the college players and it took the rest of the game for them to recover from their fright. The Brooklyn players had made small bets among themselves as to who would score the most runs and make the largest number of baselits. The result was that the men played as they would have result was that the men played as they would have done in a championship game. Griffin and Richardson won the honors, sorting fourteen runs between them and making thirteen basehits. J. Dunne, the amateur handball champion of Brooklyn, is also a clever little baseboll player. He made a home run in the opening inning, and he was loudly applauded. Dress r pitched for five integral and Fountein for four. Four hits were made of the property which he witched two off. togs and Fountein for four. Four hits were made off Lovett in the three innings which he pitched, two off St in and four off Haddock. The score was:

| Lovett in the three innings which he pitched, two off | St-in and four off Huddock | PROOKLYN. | POLYFECHNIC. | The score was: | POLYFECHNIC. | The proof of the same of the Totals43 42 27 16 6

Broklyn 9 3 4 6 3 11 3 3 1-43 Palytechnic 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-6 Recoklyn ... 9 3 4 6 3 11 3 3 1-43
Palytochnic ... 1 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-6

Earnel runs—Brooklyn 18, Polytechnic 3. First base by errora—Brooklyn 8, Polytechnic 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn 7, Polytechnic 6. First base on bails—Brooklyn 8, Polytechnic 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn 7, Polytechnic 6. First base on bails—Brooklyn 4, Polytechnic 1. Home runs—Burns Double Three-loss hits—iridin, Foutt, Burns, Burls, Richardson, Dalicy, Two-base hits—iridin, Foutt, Burns, Burls, Richardson, Dalicy, Two-base hits—iridin, Dalicy 2, Stein, Wellis, T. Dunne, Stolen Cororan, Daley 2, Stein, Wellis, T. Dunne, Stolen 1, Poung 2, Willis, Hodgson, Fountain, Hit by pitcherfering, Wild patch—Fountain, Passed ball—J. Dunne, Umpire—Peeples, Time of game—2:15.

It has been decided to open the baseball championship season in New-York on Thursday, April 27. This is done to meet what seems to be the wish of a great maj-rity of the Polo Grounds patrons. The management has received many communications from business men, employes and all classes of working people, saying that since the 27th has been declared a legal holiday, the writers would be unable to get away also on April 26.

REVENGE FOR ILL-TREATING AN UMPIRE. Charleston, S. C., April 18 (Special).-While the game

THE FIELD GAMES AT WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., April 18 (Special).—The field games took place to-day on the plains, and consisted of 100-yard cash, 120-yard hurdle races, thirty-six hurdles; 500-yard run, standing high jump, standing hop, step and jump, running broad jump, hep, step and jump, and pole vanif-ing. Cadets Timbertake and Hinkley made the best

TRINITY EASILY DEFEATED BY LEHIGH. Esthichem, Penn., April 18 (Special.,-Lehigh defeated

Philadelphia, April 18.-Haivard and Pennsylvania have

" GHES COREY, YEOMAN."

The optique of most promotes of the financial community were well expressed in the conservative harmonity of the control of the construction of the control of the con

Eben Plympton in the leading parts, Miss Grace Kimball, Arthur Elliot, James L. Carhait and Miss Netta Guion. The weight of the action is borne by Mrs. Booth and Mr. Plympton, and is borne most firmly and consciently The play is preceded by a bright little dialogue in one a by Brander Matthews, called "The Decision of the Court

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The Manhettan Opera House was still closed vesterday. but it was autooneed that Alexander Salvini had re-covered from his throat trouble and would appear to-night as D'Artagnan, in his production of "The Three Guards-

taken sick in Boston ast week, and was obliged to return to this city, was much better yesterday and will no doubt be able to rejoin the company next week.

Believe Hospital on Menday from pneumonia. He was for some time a member of W. J. Scanlan's company, and his last engagement in New-York was in the company headed by Miss Cora Tanner, at the Gorden Theatre. He was born in New-Grieans and was about thirty-five years old. His mother and a brother are living in Phoenix, Arizona.

Frank Connelly has become business manager of the Imperial Music Hall, in the place of J. B. McDonough, who has resigned and is said to be interested in a plan for building a new music hall.

INDICATIONS OF THE DETROIT'S GOOD WORK. Washington, April 18.-Private advices received at the Navy Department from officers on board the Detroit confirm newspaper publications regarding her performance. When the tidal corrections are made and her actual speed determined it is thought that she will reach 18 1-2 knots. Her contract called for 17 knots, with a premium of \$25,000 for each additional quarter knot attained. From present indications it is thought her builders will receive about \$150,000 premium for increased speed.

THE REVEFIT TO GEORGE DE VERE.

George De Vere's benefit at the Stor Theatre yestuday afternoon was fairly well attended. It was the fifth the anniversary of the actor's first appearance and the bill offered was "On Probation." At the end of the second set Mr. De Vere, who played for the first time the part of the

trane and detained there until the currain went up. A little table occupied the centre of the stage and on it was a huge package. Before Mr. De Vere realized it Mr. trane had disappeared and Hobart Brooks, of Wa blington, presented to Mr. De Vere a handsome snoking set. Mr. Le Vere made a short speech, thanking the audience for its presence and Mr. Moss, Mr. Crane, Mr. Brooks and the second of the life bids of these went for the being believe. the company for their kind offices. The receipts were shout \$500.

MRS, CLEVELAND HAS TO DECLINE.

A SPECIAL INVITATION FOR HER TO ATTEND

THE OPENING OF THE FAIR. Washington, April 18 (Special).-The Woman's Board of Managers for the Columbian Exposition have sent a special invitation to the President's wife to attend the opening ceremonies of the Woman's Building on May 1. Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. Willinm Reed, of the Committee on Ceremonies, called on Mrs. Cleveland on behalf of the board and presented the invitation. Mrs. Cleveland warmly expressed her appreciation of the courtesy and her interest in the Exposition, and asked the ladies to convey her thanks to the Beard. But she regretted that she would be unable to accept the invitation, because the President felt obliged to make the trip so hurriedly, and therefore it would be extremely tatigaing. The President had left it for her to decide, and she thought, as they could spend but a few hours in Chicago, the hurry and fatigue of the journey would be more than she wished to undertake.

Mrs. Cleveland added further that she had never

Mrs. Cleveland added further that she had never been away from her baby but one night, referring to the sad occasion of Mrs. Whitney's funeral, and now she did not feel like going to Chicago without the laby, while, of course, it would be undesirable to take the little one along on what must be a flying trip. "But," Mrs. Cleveland continued with charming frankness, "we are all going to Chicago later to see the great fair. The President expects to have time for a real visit later on; then we shall all go and see for a real visit later on; then we shall all go and see the Exposition in a leisurely, comfortable way. This is our plan, and I look forward to the visit with pleasure, and of course with great interest in the Exposi-

The invitation is unique and is an artistic souvenir. The invitation is unique and is an artistic solvenir.

It is in the form of a book about tet inches long and nearly as wide; the covers are of the finest white Russia leather and the corners tipped with silver. The covers are lined with rich white moire, and within them is a single page of silver on which the invitation is engraved. The book is marked by the monogram of the board and Mrs. Cleveland's monogram in large silver letters. A box covered with white rep silk and lined with white satin holds the invitation.

A SOLDIER'S INJURIES PROVE FATAL.

Chicago, April 18.-Corporal Michael J. Kirnles, who was injured at the World's Fair grounds yesterday while superintending the placing of a big rifle mortar in the Government Building, died this morning.

PRESERVERIANS AND THE EXPOSITION.

The closing social meeting of the Presbyterian Union for the season will be held on April 24 at sherry's. In view of the approaching opening of the World's Fair, the union presents for consideration the theme: "Christianity and the Columbian Exposition." Addresses may be expected from the Rev. Dr. W. W. Aiterbury, who has recently spent several weeks at Chicago in connection with the proposed series of religious congresses; the Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton, of Baltimore, a prospective colaborer with Mr. Moody in the evengelistic services to be held in Chicago during the summer, and the Rev. Dr. II. A. Stimson, pastor-elect of the Broadway Taber-nacle, of this city. The annual business meeting of the union will be he'd on May 8, at 8 p. m., at No. 53 Fifth-ave.

TO DISCUSS WORLD'S FAIR RATES. There will be a meeting of the Trunk Line Passen-

ger Committee to-morrow, at which World's Fair rates may cause a lively discussion. The Eric Railroad is extremely discatisfied at the alleged discovery that the New-York Central and West Shore roads have contracts for the running of special trains between New-York and Chicago at special rates. Two series Esthehem, Penn., April 18 (Special.—Lehigh defeated Trinity here this aftermon in the presence of 1.500 people, by a score of 21 to 3. Lehigh showed marked improvement over her last game. The ball was hit hard, and there was almost perfect play in the field with male a phenomonal catch and scored a home run. Other features were four-lag drives by Petrikin and Thompson. Loose playing characterized the Trinity players. They secured only four hits of Nevius, a new pitcher, while Lehigh batted Dingwall all over the field. To-morrow Lehigh plays at Princeton. Gallagher and McClung will be the battery. The score of to-day's game McClung will be the battery. The score of to-day's game to know how demoralization in rates can be prevented in other roads can grant the forbidden facilities.

General Passenger Agent Daniels, of the New-York Central, is still out of town. E. J. Richards, assistant passenger agent, explained yesterday that a few centracts had been made with excursion agencies before the agreement forbidding stopover privileges had been adopted by the trunk lines. The com-pany would be compelled to carry out these contracts where it could be shown that money had actually been paid by passengers to the excursion agency, but in all other cases the contracts would be aban-

provided for in the Department's circular, under the requirements of which the recent big contracts with the Bethlehem and Carnegle companies were let. This provision means that the Harveyized plates shall withstand two shots fired with velocities established by prescribed formula for plates respectively 10 and 15 per cent greater in thickness than the onto be tested. In testing a ten-inch nickel steel plate with an eight-inch gun, for example, the velocity of the first shot would be 1,400 foot seconds, and that of the second shot 1,637. Under the same conditions velocities of 1,491 and 1,786 respectively would be employed in testing Harveyized plates. Furthermore, a Harvey plate must not have a crack extending from the angle of impact to an edge, from one edge to another, or through its entire thickness.

LONG ISLAND SONS OF THE REVOLUTION DINE. The Long Island Sons of the Revolution gave their third annual dinner last evening in the Montauk clubhouse, in Brooklyn, in commemoration of the Battle of Lexington. About eighty members of the society and their guests were born in New-Grigans and was about thirty-five years old. His mother and a brother are flying in Phoenix, Arizona. The funeral will take place this foreason at the rooms of the Actor's Fund, the service being conducted by the Rev. W. F. Rafter, and the burial will be in the Actors' Fund Plot.

John Franklin Botums gave a lecture at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon, under the auspiecs of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts, on "Opera From Its Beginning to Watner." Selections were sung in libustration of the points of the fecture by Miss Harriet.

About eighty members of the society and their guests were included presided. The speakers and have presented. The speakers and their tassts were "Sons of the R volution." Colonel the Purpose of getting ideas regarding yeach architecture in general, so that he would be the better able to have his new boat.

Langdon; "The United States A my," Commodore Hoary Erben; "The United States of America," General William B. Hornblower; "The United States of America," General to the Montauk Club, responded to "The City of Brooklyn." A few of these at the table were Camden C. Dike, H. C. and sone of the European royal yachts only being larger.

A few of these at the table were Camden C. Dike, H. C. and some of the European royal yachts only being larger. No particulars as to the cost of the proposed vessel have been given out. The use of the twin screw will be a novely in yacht building. Hatch, Prederick A. Guild, Albert G. Jennings, J. Jay Pierr pont, William C. Sheldon, jr., Arthur M. Hatch, Wyl'ys Terry, Charles A. Sherman, Edwin C. Ward, Prederic A. Ward, Frank Enos, W. Irving Taylor, Warren S. Sillcocks, Willam R. Thempson, McPherson Rennedy

On second floor may be found an exhibition of SOLID SILVER. WARE which, in the attention given to beauty of form and appropriateness of ornamentation. is distinctively different from any other stock to be seen in New York. All who are interested in artistic table furnishing-VISITORS OR BUYERS-are invited to inspect

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NOTES IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

WAITERS TO SUE FOR THEIR WAGES.

The waiters who struck at the Holland House on Saturday night decided yesterday to seek redress in the courts. The men want the sums due to them when they quit work. They met in the Chimney Corner, at Slath-ave, and Twenty-fifth-st., yesterday, and after the meeting announced that they would sue Bauman & Kinsley, proprietors of the Holland House, for their back pay. Julius Leckel, the leader of the strikers said they had employed Ernest P. Wagener, of No. 50 Second-ave., to represent them. A mass-meeting of hotel and restaurant walters will be held this evening in the waiters' clubbouse, at No. 50 East Tenth-st. The subject for discussion will be the now famous "no whiskers" order issued by the managers of the Hetel Waldorf. It was said yesterday that the meeting would be turned into an "anti-whiskers" demonstration by certain waiters who have uphed the "no whiskers" order.

NO AREITRATION FOR THE CLOTHING CUTTERS. All efforts to arbitrate the trouble between the Clothing Manufacturers' Association and the locked-out Federation cutters have failed and arbitration for the present has been dropped. Late on Monday night summons were served on several officers of the United Garment Workers of America, requiring them to appear in the Supreme Court to-morrow to show cause why they should not be permanently restrained from boycotting the firm of Sinsheimer, Levenson & Co. These summonses were served on Charles F. Relebers, Harry White and Abram Sussmanall officers of the United Garment Cutters of America. To day the six manufacturers who were arrested on the charge of violating the Conspiracy law will be examined in the Tombs Police Court. This evening the manufacturers will hold their annual meeting to the Madison Avenue Hotel. Some interesting developments are looked for at the annual meeting to-night.

THE SANTA FE STRIKE MAY SPREAD.

Topeka, Kan., April 18.-There is considerable like lihood of a general strike of all the trainmen on the anta Fe Railroad to-morrow. At a late hour this afternoon a committee representing the conductors, engineers, switchmen, brakemen and all members of the Trainmen's Association waited upon the officials of the road to ascertain if the company had decided to annul its existing contract with its employes and make a new one. The men say that unless the company returns a satisfactory answer a general strike will be declared at noon to-morrow.

TO TEST A NEW LABOR LAW.

Cincinnati, April 18.—The case of the Electric Union, No. 13. against W. D. Davis, superintendent of the Edison Electric Company, came up in the police court this morning. Davis was arrested last evening for discharging his employes because they belonged to a labor union, in violation of a State law. Davis appeared with his attorney, who asked for a con tinuance. The case is set for April 25, when ex-Governor Foraker will defend the accused man. It is the first one under the new law.

LAKE SHORE ENGINEERS MAY GO OUT.

Toledo, April 18.-The General Advisory Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, em-bracing all lines west of Cieveland as far as Chicago, was in session here to-day. The subject of its de-liberations was the refusal of the Lake Shore Railway to reinstate the engineers who quit work on March 17, rather than houl boycotted Ann Arber cars. The members are reticent, but the probabili-ties favor a general strike of engineers and firemen on the Lake Shore to compel their reinstatement.

James C. Rice Post, Grand Army of the Republic, will give an "inaugural invitation concert and reception" at the Lexington Avenue Opera House to-morrow night. The concert will be by the Ariel Musical Society, and the fife and drum corps of the post will give some exhibitions The band of the post will furnish music for dancing. An entertainment for the benefit of the Burnham In-An entertainment of the but to the but of the district form will be given at the Berkeley Lyceum on Saturday evening next. Miss Lawrence's company of players will appear in "Tea at Four O'clock," "Tae Rough Diamond" and "Le Mariage aux Lanternes." The columbia College Glee Club will assist in the chorus of

the latter, which is an operetta.

The Orpheus Society will give its third private concert in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall to-morrow

Professor Adolphe Cohn gave the third lecture on "The History of France" before the Mount Vernon University Extension Centre last night. The period covered was from 1792 to 1795, including the triple mission of the national convention, the struggle against menarchical Europe, the repression of local insurrections, and the parsing of laws embodying the principles of the new order of things.

of things.

At the meeting of the Society of Pedacogy, in the City
College at 4 p. m. to-morrow, Miss S. J. J. McCallrey
will read a paper on "Music," illustrating the subject by Alexander Hamilton Post, Grand Arniy of the Republic, will present a handsome American flag to Grammar School No. 93 at 9 a. m. on Friday. Lieutenant Philip B. Low

will make the presentation speech.

The New-York section of the American Branch of the Society for Psychial Research will meet in Room No.

11, Columbia College Library Building, at 8 p. m. eq.

Priday. Professor J. H. Hysiop will read a paper en "Psycheal Research." The third annual field meeting of the Cutter Athletic Association will take place at the Berkeley Oval

urdey at 2:30 p. m.

The glee, banjo and mandelin clubs of Columbia and Cornell colleges will give a concert at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on Friday evening, April 28.

There is to be a public symmastic display in Associa-con Hall on Friday evening under the anspices of the members of the gymnasium classes of the Young Men's

Christian Association,
Dr. J. A Allen will lecture in the American Museum of

Natural History this evening on "Protective Coloration and Mindery."

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER TO BUILD A YACHT.

It was ansounced last night on good authority that William Rockefeller had given an order to Cramp's for the william Rocketellor had given an order to Cramps for rate construction of a big steam yacht. She is to be 240 feet long, propelled by twin serews and capable of making twenty knots an hour. Her coal capacity will enable her to steam 4,000 miles without reconling. Mr. Rockefeller has recently been inspecting the large steam yachts of the New-York Yacht Club fleet, and it was rumored at one time that he had bought the Alamaa. It is now said, however, that these visits to big steam yachts were for

novely in yacht building.

The steun yacht Almy, owned by Prederic Gallatia, will sail from here on Thursday for Hampton Roads, with a party of guests on board. She is now at anchor of the Atlantic Vacht Clubbone, at Bay Ridge, having

been put in order at Tebo's yard, South Brooklyn.

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